

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1888,

The Democracy Is in Good Shape It is a grave error to assume that the failthe six principal and distinctive undertakings of Mr. CLEVELAND'S Administration must be charged by the people to the account of the Democratic party. Nor

pects in the canvass which will begin in less than three months. The six definite enterprises which constitute the whole book of Mr. CLEVELAND'S polloy, so far as his Administration has had

do they necessarily affect Democratic pros-

a distinctive policy, are these: The reform of the civil service on the socalled non-partisan or Mugwump plan; The suspension of silver coinage in order

to avert a predicted financial panic; The negotiation of an extradition treaty with Great Britain;

The settlement of the fishery troubles by the negotiation of a treaty with Great The reduction of the surplus by means of

an extensive reduction of customs duties, retaining the internal revenue taxes;

The Pan-Electric suit to annul the BELL telephone patents. In every one of these six cases the result of the undertaking can be recorded in a

single word: The Administration's civil service reform policy-Abandonment.

The Administration's demand for the suspension of silver coinage.—Relinquishment. The Administration's extradition treaty.-

The Administration's fishery negotiations. Surrender. The Administration's surplus reduction

Repudiation. The Administration's Pan-Electric suit .-Diagrace.

This would indeed be a melancholy show ing if the interests, or purposes, or principles, or traditional policy of the Democracy of the United States were involved in the several undertakings to an equal extent with Mr. CLEVELAND'S Administration. The Democratic party is not, and has not been, the silent partner of the President in any one of these enterprises. It cannot be made accountable for any one of the six conspicuous failures, for it has either held itself aloof from the President with regard to every one of the six distinctive measures of his Administration, or has spoken only to pronounce an emphatic protest.

The so-called civil service reform policy of Mr. CLEVELAND'S Administration was obstinately pursued for more than two years, and was then finally abandoned because the Democrats of the United States as obstinately refused to have it thrust down their throats.

The Administration's demand for an immediate stoppage of the purchase and coining of silver, accompanied as it was with predictions of widespread and terrible financial and commercial disaster in case the demand was unheeded, met with no response from the Democratic party. The Democracy were neither frightened nor persuaded; and long before the time set for the panic which was to postpone hopelessly the revival of busiss, and ruin the workmen in every workshop, mill, and factory, and on every railroad and farm in the United States, the Administration had reconsidered its dire prophecies and relinquished its demand.

The extradition treaty proposed by the Administration and negotiated in London through the Hon. E. J. PHELPS, was a concession to British political interests. It is repugnant to Democratic principles, and to American principles in the broadest sense. It has falled up to this time, solely on account of Democratic opposition, and it remains in the Senate in a state of collapse.

The fishery negotiations were conducted by Mr. CLEVELAND'S Administration on its own responsibility and in direct and open antagonism to the plan of settlement which had laid down for Executive guidance.

The Administration's programme of surplus reduction was rejected almost as soon as the President's message reached Congress. Not even Mr. CLEVELAND's closest friends in the House of Representatives have given it one moment's serious consideration as a practical measure for legislative enactment. The MILLS bills are constructed on a totally different and even opposite plan.

The shame of the Administration's telene suit-begun in scandal and ended in humiliation—is no possession of the Demo-cratic party's. Depending from first to last upon the personal relations of Mr. CLEVE-LAND with one of his Cabinet advisers, the continuance of the suit and the retention of Mr. GARLAND at the head of the Department of Justice have been rebuked by honest Democrats everywhere either with indigment ellence or outspoken condemnation.

It is not the United Democracy of the United States, as distinguished from Mr. CLEVELAND and his Administration, that is in bad shape for the coming contest. The United Democracy has no reason to fear the trial, or to doubt the result.

How England will Make Both Ends Meet

The announcement on Monday of Great Britain's fiscal programme for the coming year has given all parties something to talk about during the Parliamentary recess which began yesterday. According to Mr. CHILD-ERS, who held the post of Chancellor of the Exchequer in a Liberal Cabinet, the budget submitted places Mr. Goschen in the front rank of financiers, but it remains to be seen whether Mr. GLADSTONE may not be able to detect some points of weakness in the Government proposals.

The problem which Mr. Goschen had to solve was a knotty one, for two reasons. In the first place, he had to provide for the largely increased expenditure on fortifications, which is now admitted to be indis pensable. On the other hand, a diminution of the receipts from the income tax was equally unavoidable, in view of the greatly ened revenues from rentals of agricultural lands, and also of the lower interes hereafter receivable by those whose money is invested in consols. While obtaining less to accomplish more, was the tour de force expected of England's Finance Minister.

He proposes to meet the cost of protecting the scaports by assigning to that purpose the annual revenue accruing from the Suez Canal shares purchased by Lord BEACONS-FIELD—a revenue now amounting to \$2,850,-000. But, as this sum would not suffice to defray the outlay contemplated during the present twelvemonth, the amount needed will be borrowed, and the income from the canal shares will be set aside to pay the interest. We cannot understand, however, on what grounds Mr. Goschen contends that by this expedient he avoids placing the slightest burden on the taxpayers, so far as the building of the new forts is concerned. The purchase money for the canal shares was, as we have said, borrowed, and has become a part of the national debt, on which the taxpayers have

ever since paid interest. Hitherto this income has gone into the Treasury, and has figured among the receipts applicable to general purposes. If it be no longer applicable to general expenditure (being restricted to fortifications), the gap in the general receipts nust obviously be made good by other taxes. You cannot cat your cake and keep it.

That a penny shall be taken off the income tax is manifestly Mr. Goschen's fundamental proposition. Why should the great majority of the landed and moneyed classes support the Tory Government, if no heed is to be paid to their present embarrassed situation? To cover the deficit occasioned by this reduction of the burden on incomes, Mr. Goschen's plan is to tax "certain fugitive stocks" (by which presumably is meant foreign securities dealt in on the London Exchange); to make the well-to-do pay something to the exchequer for the pleasures of horseback riding and horse racing; to make new companies pay a round fee for the privilege of incorporation; and to levy a duty of \$1.25 per dozen on bottled wines. It is, of course, only champagne and sparkling Moselle which are hit by the last clause, for other wines can be imported in the wood.

The additional receipts from these sources will, it is estimated, not only make good the shortage caused by the curtailment of the income tax, but enable Mr. Goschen to transfer to the new local authorities to be created by the RITCHIE bill \$6,685,000-he first says \$5,625,000, but he afterward adds \$1,060,000. As the same officials will derive from licenses to publicans \$5,200,000 more, they will have in all at their disposal nearly \$12,000,000. But it has been asserted hitherto that the Government would have to contribute at least \$15,000,000 toward the expenses of the new local boards, or else subject the rate payers to still heavier burdens than they have complained of in the past Mr. Goschen seems to have devoted a good deal of time to explaining the relations of imperial taxation to rate paying under the legislation proposed during the present session, but the cabled summary leaves us in

the dark upon the subject. To those who look only at net results, and who care but little for the processes by which the results are reached. Mr. Goschen's financial statement will appear a particularly brilliant performance. During the last year he paid off more of the national debt than has been paid in any twelvementh since 1872. Nevertheless, he ends the year with a balance in his hands larger by \$7,500,000 than that with which he begun it. Although he remits a penny on the income tax, and is going to furnish the money needed for extensive fortifications, he estimates that the revenue drawn from the British taxpayer will fall a little short of that collected during the last fiscal year. Evidently Mr. Goschen is a financier of a very different calibre from that of his predecessor, Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.

The Outrage on Archbishop Corrigan.

The New York World trades in falsehood just as certain criminals deal in counterfeit coin. It buys lies, knowing or believing them to be lies, and sells them for truths. If it is detected in the act, it either wriggles its neck out of the clutch of public sentiment and takes to its heels, with profits in pocket, or brazens out the affair, pretending that it has been imposed upon by its own people. This is its system.

The dishonest intention of the newspaper in the matter of the fraudulent interview with Vicar-General Preston, purporting to be an authorized statement of Archbishop CORRIGAN'S views on the labor question, is clearly proved by one fact. The fraudulent interview was published on Sunday morning. We hannen to know that the Archbishon's indignant and conclusive note of denial and exposure went to the World office before three o'clock on the same afternoon. This denial was suppressed by the management of the World for at least thirty-six hours. Meanwhile the newspaper had published its editions of Monday morning and Monday evening, not only without a word of correct tion or apology, but with a column of new matter predicating the truth of the original lie. With the Archbishop's note already i its possession, but unpublished, the World's management deliberately proceeded on Monday morning to deepen with insults the injury which it had already inflicted upon that distinguished prelate, and upon the Catholic Church. In the report of an Anti-Poverty

meeting it said: "Hundreds of people coming in had copies of the World in their hands, and many groups assembled in the foyers discussing in animated tones the interview. As was natural in an assemblage largely composed of the lowers of HENRY GRORGE and Dr. McGayns, there wa much flerce depunciation of the Monsigner, and many epithets were levelled at him and at Archbishop Com-

On the same morning it printed an alleged interview with Anti-Povertyite McCarthy. making him say this:

"The interview is given on the authority of Mer. Page that it is practically efficial, and certainly voices ion of the Archbishop on McGlynn, Grongs, Pow DRELY, and the Anti-Poverty Society. It is one of those remarkable productions that the World has become only ebrated for. It seems this paper can walk into the White House and get the secrets therein. Then it thrusts its oyster knife into the marble palace next to the cathedral and when it withdraws it there is considerable mea

This with the Archbishop's letter in the World's possession, still suppressed and unpublished! We believe that nothing like it ever occurred before in the history of Amercan journalism. The language of the New York Herald is not too severe when it thus characterizes the transaction:

"Never before have we seen a newspaper not merely ake liberties with an Archbishop but its about him And when the Archbishop begs the editor to print a orrection and say he has been lied about the editor d

nos, and continues to present and discuss the lie as a nuine bit of news. "A newspaper might buy a bogus interview. That would be to become the victim of deception. It might print the interview without due verification—going to the telephone, let us say. Thus would be a blunder for which apology could be given. But to buy and publish, and when told that the interview was a lie to treat it as the truth—this is a crime. In the present instance it is

The suppression of the Archbishop's denial until after it had been made public by THE SUN, is conclusive evidence of a scoundrelly intention on the part of the responsible man agement of the New York World.

Did Larry Jump?

The ridiculous habit which marks the London newspapers of ignoring events of really thrilling interest for the sake of printing whole pages of Parliamentary speeches, has compelled us to wait for the arrival of news from the press of Bristol before obtaining any satisfactory information regarding the rumor that LARRY DONOVAN, the Fourth ward's own, had jumped from the great suspension bridge of Clifton.

From this span to the surface of the Avon below is 260 feet. LARRY DONOVAN Went abroad for the sole purpose, we understand, of establishing a record at Clifton, the highest of bridges. Owing to the intention of the authorities to prevent it, if possible, the state of the alleged performance is somewhat We will first quote from the London Daily News:

"On the night when Dongram claims to have per-formed this pertious fast two policemen were stationed on the bridge, besides five others guarding its ap-in journalism, and we hope to see in the col-

caches, and not ohe of these naw et heard anything of se American diver or his dive."

But LARRY's account, printed in a journal of Bristol, is this:

"He was driven on to the bridge from the Ashten side at six minutes past 8 o'clock. He was in the bottom of the vehicle ready for the dive, and with his cost thrown the vehicle ready for the dive, and with his coat thrown round his shoulders. The trap stepped at the centre of the bridge, he jumped out, ran to the side of the bridge, and threw his coat over as a signal to those below. It was very dark. He climbed the rails, let nimself down, and hung by his hands to steady himself, and then lat go. To drop like this was very easy, and there was ne particular sensation connected with the fall. He fell into the river, warm ashors, and was helped upon the Semerseishire swam ashore, and was helped upon the Semerset bank by those who were awaiting him."

According to the News again we are told that the attendants at the hospital, where LARRY subsequently sought repose and restoratives, "did not find him much the worse for it." Also that when LARBY arrived there his outer garments were drenched while his inner garments were dry." This is as near as we can get to the truth of the case.

The evidence on the side of the Fourth ward, we must confess, is not entirely satisfactory. However, when it comes to a conflict of statements between the Clifton Bridge policemen, or even the hospital attendants, and LARBY DONOVAN, we stick to LARRY. We mean LARRY DONOVAN, and not the other "LARRY" of the Second ward.

Never Lie.

We are pleased to see that the Rev. Dr. DE COSTA (Episcopalian) has joined THE SUN and the Sunday School Times in de-nouncing the godless and satanic habit of lying, which is so widely prevalent in these days. His Sunday sermon on the subject, which we printed on Monday, ought to strike terror in the ranks of the liars. He showed that, even in cases about which casulsts are apt to babble, good man are bound to speak and act in conformity with the truth. The Sunday School Times had pointed out Satan under his infamous title of Father of Lies, and the Rev. Dr. DE Costa pointed out Ju-DAS ISCARIOT as the liar whose treachery rises above every other base act in history The preacher glorified truth in lofty language. "If the standard of truth be not maintained," he said, "then farewell to all confidence in human speech. If a man lies sometimes, how can you ever be sure that at any particular time he's telling the truth?" The bold preacher applied his principle to society and business, and did not fear to apply it to men of his own cloth. "Nowhere," he exclaimed, "nowhere is truth more need-

ed than in the pulpit." We trust that many other clergymen besides the Rev. Dr. DE Costa, and many other papers besides the Sunday School Times, will join THE SUN in denouncing the godless, satanic, Iscariotic and abominable habit of lying, which blasts every soul that prac-

The First Stateswoman.

The development of the woman suffrage novement seems to have advanced so far that its promoters think the time has come for a definite expression of views on the publie questions of the day. Mrs. ELIZABETH CADY STANTON, the most conspicuous of all the woman suffragists, is the speaker, and her address was delivered at the Women's International Council now sitting in Washington. This seems to have been the most noticeable passage:

"The question is continually saked, if women had the right of suffrage how would they vote on national ques-tions? I think I might vesture to say that the womon on this platform would all be opposed to war. As to the much vexed question of the fisheries, we would say, in riew of our vast Atlantic and Pacific coast, thousands o miles in extent, do let Canada have three miles of the ocean if she needs it. If the cod is the bone of conten-tion, as it is the poorest of all fish, let the Canadians eat it in peace so long as we have oysters shad, bass, and the delicate salmon from our Western lakes and Cali-fornia. As to international copyright, we should no doubt say, let us have a law to that effect, by all means because it is fair and honest. As to the overflowin national debt and lighten the taxes on the shoulders of

We believe that this is the first distinct utline of a woman's ideas upon the subjects of national interest now ostensibly under the sole direction of the American man. It is extremely interesting.

It is also evident that the study of political estions does not necessarily tend to mas culinize the feminine character. In an accepted phrase of the language, how like a woman is this platform of Mrs. STANTON'S!

Not by a Jugful.

The extraordinary report here subjoined is furnished to our esteemed contemporary, the New York Herald, by its Washington correspondent:

"A concerted effort is being made to secure the ap pointment of Attorney-General Camiand to the vacancy on the supreme bench. The movement is headed by a number of Southern Senators, which is said to include Messra. Monday and Pugu of Alabama. Core and Radays of Texas, Colquiry of Georgia, Berny and Jones of Ar-kansas, Harris and Batz of Tennessee, George of Mis-sissippi, and Girson and Eures of Louisiana.

"It is not the intention of these centlemen, who ex pect to receive additions to their strength from certain portions of the West, to ask the appointment of Mr. Ganland to the Chief Justiceship. They will recommend that he be made as Associate Justice, leaving the Fresi dent free to nominate one of the sitting members as Mr Warrs's successor."

In the case of eleven out of the twelve Southern Senators mentioned, this report is improbable to the very edge of the in credible.

We can understand why Senator HARRIS of Tennessee might desire the appointment of Mr. GARLAND as a Justice of the Supreme

Court. If there is any concerted effort in that direction, the concert is probably limited to Mr. GARLAND and his copartner and codirector in the Pan-Electric Telegraph and

Telephone Companies. The other eleven Southern Senators are Democrats of honorable impulses and political common sense.

There must be no advance of the nickel rates of fare for passengers on the elevated railroads of the city. There are ten times more reasons against an advance than there are

We congratulate our esteemed contempo rary, the Mail and Express, on the progress it is making in the hands of its new proprietor. Col. ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD. For the last two days it has borne at the head of its editorial olumns a passage from the first chapter of Genesis; and this is the one it gave yesterday: "And Gop created man in His own image, in the im age of Gop created He him."

The interesting circumstance in this quotation from the Sacred Word is that Col. SHEPARD has adopted the phraseology of the revised ver-sion instead of that employed in the version of King James; and, moreover, he has given only a part of the sentence which he quotes, and which we here aubjoin in its completeness:

," And Goo created man in His own image, in the image of Goo created He him; male and female created He It is customary with preachers to adopt for a

text either the whole of a verse or a sentence from the Bible, or a part thereof, as may be suited to the purpose they have in view; but we suggest that when the conductor of a public journal desires to put forth as the motto of his paper a passage from the Word, he ought to give the whole of it, and not mutilate it by the omission of any part of what the inspired

umns of the Mail and Express frequent quota tions from the Book which lies at the founda-tion both of the Old and the New Dispensation, and which even Mohammedans regard with

The death of WILLIAM DORSERIMER at

Savannah on Monday evening will strike the large circle of his friends with sincere sorrow and with surprise. Mr. Donshrimen was a little over 56 years old. He first became known in public life in connection with his father, the late PHILIP DORSHEIMER of Buffalo, who so distinguished as a wit a judicious politician, speaking the English language with a strong German accent and exerting a great influence in the party to which he belonged, first as a Democrat and afterward as a Republican. Though the son was man of accurate and extensive education, he was not a graduate of any college, having been compelled by ill health to leave Harvard with the course half finished. He was admitted to the bar in Buffalo in 1854, and easily gained prominence as a lawyer. His professional career, however, was interrupted by the civil war, when he served as a staff officer under Gen. FREMONT in Missouri. The end of the anti-slavery contest left him free to follow his original predilections, and he became a member of the Demo cratic party. He was elected Lieutenant-Governor, along with Mr. TILDEN, in 1874, and he was reflected to the same post with Governor ROBINSON in 1876. He was a member of the National Democratic at St. Louis which nominated Mr. TILDEN for President, and in 1882 he was elected from this city to the House of Representatives, and soon gained influence in that body. The measures with which he was most tional copyright and the Monnison tariff bill; and though a redicction was at his command, he declined it. In 1885 he purchased the Star, and has since devoted himself to that journal as its editor. He started to go to Florida in the morning of the great storm, the 12th inst. but only went as far as Jersey City. whence he returned home. Two days later the Savannah by the attack of pneumonia to which e finally succumbed.

Mr. Donsheimen was a true friend and r faithful, but not ungenerous enemy. He was a man of varied abilities and unusual accomplishments, a delightful companion, largely and accurately informed in history and economical statistics, a cultivated, elegant, and brilliant writer, and a speaker of unusual weight and ability. His widow survives him ut he leaves no children, the only daughter having died as a young girl many years ago.

It is now evident that it was the Knights of Labor who defeated the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers in their strike on the Chicago and Buriington Railroad. The great majority of the engineers who took and who hold the places of the Brotherhood strikers are Knights of Labor who had previously been de feated in their own strikes by the Brotherhood Mr. Powderly pretended to oppose this action of his members, but at the same time he stimulated them to it by the tale he told of the wrongs they had suffered at the hands of Mr. ARTHUR's members. Again, in the strike of the switchmen to help the Brotherhood a few days ago, the Knights of Labor stood ready to

step into their shoes.

It has been made to appear a hundred times since Mr. PowderLt's order began to crumble that its managers are determined to make war upon all other organizations of workingmen and to defeat every strike which takes place outside of their own ranks. Even yet they are strong enough to do much work of this kind.

There is one inhabitant of New York who stands above the law and is not subject to arrest or indictment for offences that would send any ordinary inhabitant to jail. He has maliciously assaulted several citizens who approached him with good will and offered him their hands. He has repeatedly assaulted the friend who watches over him and supplies his wants. He tried to destroy his own domicile one day last week. He pays no respect to age or sex in these outbreaks. He demeans himself like a chartered libertine. Even love fails o subdue the savagery of his nature. It is well for the other inhabitants of the city that he is kept behind iron bars. We refer to Crow-LEY of Central Park.

While there are large strikes in other parts of the country, there is but one of any conseuence in this city, and it affects but a small proportion of the eigarmakers. It is to be hoped that the debate between the brewers and their employers will be fairly and properly settled without a strike.

There are manifest reasons why GILBERT and Sullivan's comic opera, "The Mikado," will never have a run in Japan, and it seems there are other Governments also which cannot tolerate this extravaganza without prelim nary mutilation. Stage pleasantries about royal personages and Ministers of State are not relished in Vienna, and so, when "The Mikado" was given there recently, his Majesty was not addressed by regal titles at all. but was treated as an ordinary person. The and Pook-Rah was deprived of all his most im portant offices. Burlesque stage kings and their comical advisers thrive better in this Land of the Free, where we are not afraid to poke a little fun at royal highnesses of all sorts.

Some of the striking switchmen on the Burlington road have become obstreperous within the past few days, and have assaulted switchmen who took their jobs. This will not o. Again, some of the striking iron workers in Jersey City became obstreperous on Mon day, and attacked the men who had found work as their substitutes. This will not do The motto for the times, in all cases, under all circumstances, is Peace and Order.

In the International Council of Wise Women Miss Susan B. Anthony declared that the reason why she never married was because she didn't want to be any fellow's relic, "No man," she exclaimed proudly, "shall put me as a relic on a gravestone!" But, after all, it is more than possible that the other party to the contract might have been driven under the gravestone first. Miss Susan missed a golden opportunity:

"She who puts a formen down

The Rev. Mr. Pogson of the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church Isctured last night in his lecture room on "Woman's rashions and Frivolities." There are men of austere spirit who become wry in the face at the sight of a woman in fashionable attire with gay colors, dainty fit, ribbons, flowers, feathers, jewelry and other decorations that increase her per sonal attractions. These wry-faced critics are donkeys, who do not know that such adornments are but a slight expression of that love of beauty and art which reigns forever in a true woman's mind. So it is in regard to those enjoyments which are often spoken of as woman's frivolities—the love of music and dancing, of the opers and the play, of society and festivity, and so forth. These things, too, are within the lines of beauty and art. If there were nothing in the world but business and black clothes it would be a very dull little world.

The proud fact that our jacknesses are superior to these of Spain should be made known more frequently.—Louisville Courier-Journal. The Kentucky jackass beats the world.

> Should He Allow Her to Kiss Him? From the Lexington Register.

One of Lexington's society gentlemen con-sulted with ma. "A roung lady." he said. "has made me a proposal, this being leap year. I have premised to be her husband, should I allow her to kins me before we are married?" I could not enlighten the young man.

PRESIDENTIAL POLITICS.

Attending to the Postmacter. WASHINGTON, March 27.-President Cleveland is bending all efforts to scenre the passage of the Mills Tariff bill. To a Western Congressman, who called ou him a few weeks ago he said, in substance:

"Why don't you get the leading Democrats of your district to impress upon the people the necessity for the passage of this great measure for their relieft" "It would do no good under the present circumstances," was the reply. "The leading Democrats of my district are all in favor of the immediate change of the

Postmaster of our leading town, and I have been unable to make any beadway in the case with the postal an-

orities here."
"What is your man's name!" asked the President. It was given, when he continued: "Go right heme and es-your folks. I will give this Postmastership immediate attention." He did.

Geverner Hill will Do His Whole Daty.

From the Kennes Democrat.

There has been a marked change in Democratic politics of late years in New York. Four years ago the great leaders in the Democratic party in that state were Hamual J. Tilden, Daniel Manning. Hubert O. Thompson, and John Kelly. These men are now in their graves, and in their places stand Grover Cleveland, David Bennett Hill. Maurice J. Fower, and Richard Croker. If the salvation of the Democratic party in the Empire State this coming full depended upon Fresidant Cleveland and his supporters, there would be little hope of such desirable consummation. In that case there would not be much interest in Democratic politics the From the Kantas Democras, would not be much interest in Democratio politics in New York this year. The true leader of the New York Democracy, however, sits at Albany. Gov. Hill stands ready to jump into the breach at the critical hour, no uld not be much interest in Democratic matter what grievous mistaks may be committed in the national Democratic Convention. The rank and file of the Democratic party in the Empire State have implicit confidence in him, and they will follow their leader. That man knows little about David Bennstt Hill, and his splendid services for the New York Democracy, who his splendid services for the New York Democracy, who believes he will suik in his teut a moment after the choice has been made by the National Democratic Convention, and the Democratic line is formed for battle. If unwise councils shall lead to the renomination of President Cleveland, we are assured such policy will be pursued by Gov. Hill and his followers during the campaign that me responsibility for any discussive that aign that no responsibility for any disaster that may ensue can be chargeable to inkawarmness upon the part of the galiant leader of Democracy in the Empire State.

Allteon Commended to Bopublicana

From the Plonner Press. The qualities which his experience, his record, and his place in the political world exemplify are those qualities which are especially valuable in the con-test for which the nation is now preparing. The people want a safe man, a conservative man, a clean man, and a men able te hold his own in a multitude of advisers and a confusion of counsel. Mr. Allison's qualifications take him at once from the list of local favorites, and rank him among those to whom the eyes of the party are turned and from whom their choice will be made.

New York and the Northwest on Dopew.

book of rules by heart, but neither he nor any other man in the Senate can tell how Lieut.-Gov. Jones will interpret them, and no matter who the interpreter is there will be many Senators who, on every doubtful point, will think that he is wrong, and where the matter under consideration is of any moment they will make a fuss about it and waste time, besides detracting from the dignity of the Senate, by showing that it does not really know what the rules are. In the Assembly it is worse, owing to Gen. Husted's habit during the many years in which he was Speaker of setting asdie rules, or stating that he was the man who wrote a certain rule, and that it was meant to cover the case then before him, though there was nothing in the wording or apparent scope of the rule to show that it applied. Besides that, Gen. Husted had a way of ruling ene way, and when the same rule was under discussion on some other subject with situations reversed, he would reverse his ruling, on the ground that the rules were flexible, and the interpretations which seemed opposite were really similar. This naturally had a demoralizing effect and William F. Sheehan, the Democratic leader, was the only one to fight against the interprinable interpretations. He and Gen. Husted knew more about the rules than any other Assemblymen, but their extensive knowledge only adds to the number of opposing citations that can be made anytime the rules are fought over.

The legislative methods are adapted to a simpler time when men presumably arose at 7 o'clock, breakfasted by 8, spent the morning in doing business with their friends, dined at 2 o'clock, did their committee and official work in the afternoon, had supper by 7, and after a couple of hours of thought over what was best for the sessions are the same, but the hours of the sessions are the same, but the hours of the sessions are the same, but the hours of the sessions are the same, but the hours of the sessions are the same, but the hours of the sessions are the same, but the hours of the sessions From the Milicaultee Sentinel.
WASHINGTON, March 23.—I asked Col. Ralph Plumb of Illinois whom he wanted the Republicans to nominate for President at the Chicago Convention. He eplied: "Depew comes nearer filling the place of Mr. Blaine than any other man who can be nominated. I am told that he would carry New York against Cleve-land or any one else the Democrats may nominate. But the fact that he is at the head of a corperation might prevent a large number of Republicans in the Northwest rom voting for him."

Sherman Would Be Knocked Out.

From the Washington Post.

If the New York Republicans should happen unite on Depew and stick to him. Mr. Sherman would tand no chance of getting the nomination

After the Republican Convention.

From the Orocco Pallacium. We learn from private sources that Chauncey M. Depew intends to sail for Europe on the Fourth of July. He has so informed some friends, and the Pullest-ses makes the first public announcement of the fact.

Sherman's Canvass In New York.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.
NEW YORK, March 25.—Senator Sherman has been sixing up his airength in New York for two days past. Ex-Senator Warner Miller, it leaks out, has been making some trips in Sherman's behalf, ene to Florida and one to Illinoia. But what will New York do? There is no escaping the pondereus fact that New York's delegation, if practically united can just about dictate the nomination. Mark Hanna of Cleveland has been here nomination. Mark Hanna of Cleveland has been here trying to six up the bankers and basiness men to give Sherman a lift. He says they are unanimous for Sherman, but they do not control or cast votes in the National Convention. Such old-timers as Bob McCord, All Daggett, James Q. Howard, and Barney Mglin have been among Sherman's callers during the past twenty-four hours, and he has given them an amount of time and ours, and he has given them an amount of time and consideration that looks like an effort to make a She nan machine in this State. The bit of toast that is being seld under Warner Miller's nose is the Vice-Presidency.

Knights of Labor for Greebam.

From the Chicago Globe Democrat.
PITTSBURGH, March 23.—Thomas B. McGuire, member of the General Executive Board of the Knight of Labor, in speaking of Presidential candidates, said that of all persons yet named for President by either able to the Knights of Labor. They had reason to believe by the Judge's recent decisions, he said, that Greeham was not controlled by corporations.

"He is strong with labor organizations everywhere." continued McJuire, "and I would be pleased to see him nominated. We believe him to be a good, pure man, who recognizes the rights of labor."

Ingersoll for Greekam From the Chicago Tribune.

importance would have stated days and hours for meeting. The meetings would be open, and in the lattor part of the important committees sould hold their meetings later. At present committees, while the less important committees could hold their meetings later. At present committee meetings are called without proper consideration for the committees to which the different members belong, and several committees often meet at the same time, without regard that the same man may belong to them all, and cannot be present at them all at the same time. This is wrong, and deprives members of their right to be present at every discussion and vote of every committee to which they belong.

A change of the hours would give better opportunities to the needle interested, and the legislators to investigate and keep track of what goes on in the committees. They would know when the committees would meet, and snap meetings, without good notice to all the committeenen, should be prohibited. Their constituents could find them at their committees, and semi-official business could be done in the latter part of the afternoon. There would be time for dinner, and the sessions of the Legislature would bogin after dinner.

The present way has led to barbarous meal customs and the seeds of dyspopsia are sown in many stomachs. The hotels and boarding houses have dinner not at noon as the farmers and country members are accustomed to it, nor at 6 when the civilized legislators dine at home, but between 2 and 5 in the afternoon, a vicious hour, and fit only for Sunday or Boston. When the clock is near 2 in the Assembly there is a scamper for the hotels and boarding houses, as the man who gets there first has the best dinner. Some of the committees meet at the close of the seasion and others at 3. To start out at 2,32 down the bill, eat a lot of stuff called dinner, and return by 3, interfores with the legislative meal.

There should be a reform as much in the habits of the legislators as in other legislative meaters. It will be a happy day whe Robert G. Ingersoli says: "I am in favor of be nomination of some man to the Presidency who can selected. The candidate of the Republican party must be known as an intelligent honest, patriotic man. In my judgment it would not be wise to nominate any man the factions. My own opinion is that ne better man no man more likely to succeed, could be nominated than Walter Q. Gresham. No man within my acquaintance has a better or more consistent record. He is in all probability the most popular candidate that could be named in the West. I think be would carry New York."

Gresham Arrested During the Slege of From the New Albany Daily News

Gen. Gresham was, at one period of his miltary career, actually placed under arrest, and deprived of his sword by his immediate commanding officer. It was during the Vicksburg campaign. He was then a full Colonel in command of his regiment, the Pitty-third Indians. It was a gentle day in May, balmy with the scent of the magnolis bloem, and the opening rush and roar of battle were startling and portenteus. Without orders, in the spirit of a Desaix at Marengo, or a Shari-dan at Winchester, the command. "Fall is!" rang out from Gresham to his men, and with their young Colonel at their head, marching literally to the sound of the can non, theypassed, alone of their brigade, into the storm of battle breaking against the gates of Vicksburg. From that bloody day until the surrender in July, the regiment was busy and cheerful, under its full share of the hard work and harder fighting. Gresham was promptly placed under arrest by his brigade occumander for marching without orders, and was more promptly reeased by Gen. Grant. The General not only at once re iment to Lauman's Fighting Division. Shorily after the surrender, Col. Greeham, on the recommendation of Gon. Grant, was made a full Brigadier. He was never again left at the rear. He is at the front new and there he will remain until he takes possession of the White House.

Revenge to Sweet,

"Mother," said Miss Clars, "do you think sobby ought to ioungs in that bandsome chair?" "Certainly not, Bobby," said his mether, reprovingly, you might break it."
"If it's strong enough to hold Clara and Mr. Feathery," argued Bobby, as he slowly slid down, "it ought to
be strong enough to hold a little boy."

The System Too Severe.

"Ma." inquired Bobby as he prepared him self for his nightly orisons," why did you spank me to-day—because I didn't mind you ?" "Yes, Bobby, and to make you a good little boy."
"Then I guess I won't ask God to make me a good little
yy." concluded Bobby, "because I've had spanking

Nudtty in Art. Waldo (a little Boston boy)—Penelope, what s meant by "nudity in art?" Penelope (thinking of the manly art)—Bare knackles.

The Life of Joseph Bugulei

From the Boston Convier.

He said when into life he entered
That for its prises he would aim;
His energies would all be contred
On winnung wealth and with it fame. To reach an enviable position
The hardest trials he'd endure;
No man who had the least ambit
Would go through life unknown

So he, with firm determination.
His coat took off, his sleeves uprofiled,
Pursued with real his occupation.
And honors came to him and gold. Of others' work he's an inspector, His wife can Worth made drames wear; He's "gastronomical director" Now for a New York taillienaire. REEDED REFORM AT ALBANY.

Different Rules Wanted, and Differen

change in other methods are considered. The rules are old, and subject to the many altera-

tions that have been arbitrarily made by various presiding officers in party exigencies.

There is no man in either body who knows ex-

actly what the rules mean, and the proper in-

terpretation of them has become a party ques-

tion to be settled by a party vote, thus giving

an improper power to the presiding officer. Benator Michael C. Murphy knows the blue

book of rules by heart, but neither he nor any

other man in the Senate can tell how Lieut.

ALBANY, March 24 .- If it were not for the ear that they would be accused of aping the lengtish, many Senators and Assemblymen would bring forward and favor a motion to hold sessions of the Legislature in the evening Lanter, the post. and committee meetings and hearings in the morning and afternoon. There are many members of the Legislature in favor of altering the hours of the sessions and of changing the method of legislative procedure. No thorough plans have been laid before either House. The Committee of Rules of the last Assembly had a wide scope and instructions to go on and alter the rules as they thought best, but they have done nothing, as one of the Republican mem-bers of the committee went to Europe, and Gen. Husted was too busy with his struggle to be reflected Speaker to have time to change the rules, which he was in the habit of inter-preting as he pleased any way.

The methods of business of both Houses have become dilapidated and ill working when the

due regard to the Contract Labor law, a chef, to whom he is to pay \$10,000 a year, more or less. His grandfather didn't pay \$10,000 a year, either more or less, to his cook.

A well-known physician called on the Commodore one day some years before his death, and found him as breakfast. His family was ont of town. The visit was ended, and the physician rose to go.

"How do you get along with your family away?" he

through the day." Notwithstanding the delay and suspension of business occasioned by the recent blockade, the spring trade in dry goods is opening under very promising conditions. Prices are generally satisfactory, and sales compare

delay. Altogether the outlook is very encouraging. stirring among the philauthropists to try and raise suf-ficient funds to provide for an edifice that shall be al-suce beautiful and impressive. The Board has only set apart \$8,000 for the church, but the fund may grow to

ook chairs and chatted pleasantly. A very grand affair to come off at Orange on Easter Monday is the toboggan ball, which is to be first event in the new armory building. It is to be a fancy dress affair, distinguished by a great crowd of New Yorkers, and Thomas A. Edison promises some pretty effects

SUNBEAMS.

-William McElhany, an aged farmer, hyng near Welisville, Ohio, was found recently in his barn-

-S. H. Bacon of Evergreen Grove, San Mateo, Fin., has cent the Palathi News a naval grange neasuring sixteen and a half inches in circumfere and weighing thirty-eight ounces.

it may be well to know that sheets of tissue paper placed on the ground under the feet, and then removed parry with them every trace of the scent -The body of a squirrel, burned to a crisp,

covered at Petersborough, Lygiand. The clay there, when subjected to heat in a close vessel, yielded a dense oke which, when lighted, burged like coal gas for a - A scientific man, after experimenting

clothes and breakfast he has less than an hour to himself in the working part of the day.

Benator McMillian of Buffalo had a plan last session which involved a reorganization of the House. Few Assemblymen or Senators go to hed before midnight, and if they do not spend their evenings in planning politics, they start a poker game or go to the theatre. A great part of the work of both bodies is done outside of the daily sessions. All the committee meetings are outside, and as, in Congress, the committees control legislation, the only way to got a bill out of a committee, except by a regular report of the majority of a committee through its Chairman, is to move to discharge the committee. This can be done only in certain orders of business. It is not done five times a year. The committee meetings are now held in the afternoons at irregular times, according to the changeable personal wishes of the Chairman, the convenience of some of the members, and noons at irregular times, according to the changeable personal wishes of the Chairman, the convenience of some of the members, and the time that the session closes.

The sessions last only a few minutes at times, and at other times for four hours, according to what matter may come up for discussion. There is no sure way of telling when a session will end, and no arrangement can be made for the afternoon's work. This breaks up the afternoon, and the evening is usually wasted. What business is done after the committee meetings is of an extra legislative kind that it would be better for the State to dispense with. Then the members of committees get together and decide what they will do. The legislators who are susceptible to outside and financial influences are secured, and the mean work is done. Evening sessions would make the lobby alter its methods more than it would change the hours of legislators. -Mrs. Mary Hurley of San Francisco is

alter its methods more than it would change the hours of legislators.

So far as can be told from talks with Senators and Assemblymen in favor of a change, the general idea is to have sessions in the evening from 8 to 12, adjourning as soon as the business of the day is disposed of. The commit-tees would be recognized officially, as they are now in practice, and their meetings would have more public importance. Each committee of importance would have stated days and hours for meeting. The meetings would be open, and in the latter part of the morning for the impor-

her in the right eye, destroying the sight.

—Mme. Tussaud has added to her cylication of relies the camp bedstead on which the Daw of Wellington slept the night before Waterion. It is a limple one of ropes and wood, and is barely six ficting ength, with the merest pretence to a mattro

continued by his widow. N. B .- No trust given. -The so-called "Orang-outang" of Fonainebleau. France, is dead. He was a man of the name

ng for nearly thirty years in a sort of nest which he had -A qualit epitaph at Westminster reads:
Richard Nett. aged 11 years. His Schoolfellow Waiter

-The four sons of Capt. Calhoun, who died the other day in St. Joseph county, Michigan, had not seen each other for nineteen years until the day before the funeral. They all boarded the same train at Chicago. Two of them occupied the same seat but there

subject of Alma Tadema for his most important summer picture. The host has prepared a surprise for his guests as the feast draws to a close, and at a preconcerted sig-nal the canopy stretched above their heads is suddenly loosed, liberating a mass of glorious colored roses, which alls in a sweet-scented shower round about the guests, covering them breast high.

municipality recently decided to imus eight stamps of different denorminations, and as many stamped enve-lopes. The Belgian Government, however, suppressed the issue. The struggle for the possession of these rari-tice by postage stamp collectors will cause sziracerdi--A small boy of Springfield, Mass., went to the grocery to get some things for his mother, bus when he tried to recall one of the articles he coulants think of the name. He said that it was yellow, and in various ways tried to give the clerk an idea of what he

wanted, and finally in desperation blurted out: " Why. you know what I mean-that stuff that they burn in you hall?" Then the clerk got him the sulphur that he wanted, and the orthodox child went home happy.

—William Walker, aged 17 years, and his younger brother Frank. sons of a Derbyshire farmer, went to tend their father's sheep, and on their way home paid a visit to Winstone Lee "to see the snow." While looking up the cliffs an immense mass slipped over the edge and they were buried. The dogs returned

the younger son, whose beels were visible, alive. His prether was dug out dead from a depth of many feet. -H. M. Phipson, Secretary of the Bom-An art Philipson, bedretary of the Bolm-bay Natural History Society, says that the cobra lays from twelve to twenty eggs ence a year during the rains, and the young show signs of venomous powers as an sarry age. The cobra is timid, and is about the only poisonous snake used by "anake charmera," being the only one that can be easily handled. You have only to attract its attention with one hand, ne says, selve is with the other in the middle of the body, and the snake

head lines:

The Archbishop's Views—Given to the World and Authorized through Views—Given to the World and Authorized through Views—General Freston—Attitude of the Church toward Cathelies in the Anti-Powerty Society—And also as to Secret Labor Organizations and Strikes—The Interview Submitted to the Viear-General and to the Archbishop After is is written Ont-Very Plain World as to Catholic Supporters of Dr. McGlynn—His Opinion of Heary George's Sincerity and Economic Plan—Nr. Fowderly and Cardinal dibbons—The Church Very Doubtful as to Recent Developments Amoug the Knights of Labor. In this morning's Sun Monsignor Preston and Arabbishop Corrigas, over their own signatures, denounce the article, head and all, as an unqualified its. The Archbishop did not authorize the Vicar-General to speak for him, and the article was not submitted to him. The Vicar-General did not use the language ascribed to him, did not endorse it, but positively forbade the person who brought it to him to publish it, with the lies it contained, as coming from him. This is the most audacious lake that the World has paimed off as news since it charged a Catholic clergyman of Boston with being a thiel. It is quite characteristic of the World however, and of the sort of journalism which it stands for. How long the public will tolerate it is a question whose answer will not be long in coming. the musical instrument. They feed freely on young rats, birds, and teads.

No Last Words.

The World's Latest Imposture.

From the Brooklyn Citizen.

To the mendacity of the newspaper that lives on lies there is no limit. From the fraudulent affidavit in the counting room as to its circulation to the smallest news item in its columns, it is characterized by the same coatempt of truth. Buch a newspaper is the New York World. No person pretends to believe what he reads in it unless the statements are confirmed in other papers. But even the World outdid itself as a wholesale, extravagant, unprovoked, maladroit, venomous liar yesterday. Without the slightest conceivable necessity for lying other than its own habit, the World published a two-column article under the following head lines:

Minister (to widow)—What were your hus-and's last words Mrs. Hendricks? Widow-tie didn't utter any, sir. A few moments be fore his death he asked me to see that his grave was kept greent. A little later he passed quickly away with-out saying anything. Foor John!

You can cure a sore throat with the help of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a sood ramedy for coughs, and all throat and lung disease. -- Adu.

INTERESTING COSSIP OF THE There is a future six day-go as you please r

breaker in the person of Henry Clay Beauchamp of Donogh, Md. He is only 15 years old, and about 5 high, and ran his first race of the kind tast Satur. He made 7.42 miles in 60 minutes and 47 seconds a received for his trouble the stakes—one dellar. Amorhis competitors was Henry W. Lanier, the son of States

Rescoe Conkling's hair is getting thinner on the top of his head, and one with sharp eyes can see the outline of his skull back of the fershend. The scalp is of the reddy tint, which makes his brow look a little fevered and which deepens in color on his cheeks and neck so that the man seems as if he were blushing. Stil. it is only his usual healthful glow, heightened by the increasing whiteness of his hair. That famous curi over the middle of his forebad, which his caricatures is to burlesque so sharply, has lost its old time giory, and has dwindled so that it is only a small image of us old self. There used to be told a story that Senator Con seen small and slight, for it is pretty hard to see anything of it now that the curl has retreated.

One of the Vanderbilts is said to have imported with

saked the maker of the millions.
"Oh, well energh," replied the Commodore. "I've got an old woman who keeps house for me: I give her a dellar every morning, and that lasts us very well.

favorably with those of last year. Some jobb an thorease in sales over those of last season, and also a slight rise in prices, and the demand for certain kinds of domestic goods is so great it cannot be met without The American Board of Missions is going to build a Protestant church in Beyreuth, Syria, and several con-

\$80,000 if these who want to do good with their mensy The authors Howells, Bunner, Riley, and the others who gave readings in Washington on the heels of the diszard, are all back in town, and have much to tell of an informal reception accorded them by President and Mrs. Claveland at the White House, where they did not stand up and pass along in a line like ordinary folks, but

yard with the whole lower part of his face and breast

-If you are ever chased by bloodhounds

was found the other day is the glass globe of an electric light at Springfield. Mass. Now it got there is a subject for speculation, which each scader can indulge. -Natural gas is reported to have been dis-

with an air gun, comes to the conception that to drive straws into pine boards and hickory bark, as is often one by ternadocs, a velocity of 150 to 172 miles must

105 years old, and without any one to ore for her, hav-ing outlived all her family. Some time als her only som, aged 80 years, died, and a few days ago she just her only remaining child, a daughter of the -Mrs. Gardiner, aged 70, wife of Jr. James L. Gardiner, President of the First Nations Fank of Seymour, Ind., returning recently from a vist in her son, ran against the limb of a cherry tree, whim siduct

-This inscription was found upon a table

of Nazareth, of singular habits, and died recently in the built for himself in a tree in Fontainableau forest.

Thomas made his Epitaph:

"Dear to his parents here doth lye,
A youth admired for Fiety,
illis years eleves, yet knew more
Of God than many of threescore."

was no recognition until they all met in a livery stable each trying to hire a rig to take him to the homestead. -A Feast of Classical Times, is to be the

-During the negotiations for the delimitation of the frontiers of Germany and Belgium, a place called Moreanet was omitted by the surveyors. The

home, and by their peculiar manner attracted the atten-tion of the beys' parents, who started a search. The degs led them to where the boys were, and they rescued

s yours. It strikes at moving things, but unlike other makes it never turns and bites the hand that is holding doubtful whether the cobra hears the music of the charmers at all. It is attracted by the movements of

They are telling a good story about the Bon. Bannibal Hamila. He attended a Grand Army campure and entertainment at Fortland, and in his compare and entertainment at Portand, and in his aspect, speaking of the great progress in science in his day, said much about the telephone, "which puts us to communication with those we love a hundred miles away. If I were in communication with my good wife at the present moment I should hear her saying. "Hannibal he careful and not catch cold." An hour afterward, when his speech had been forgotten, and he sat surrounded by a beyof young side who were beginn urrounded by a bevy of young girls who were begging him for his autograph, Past Commander Sawyer rapped for order and said: "Ladies and centlemen, we have re-ceived a telephone message from Bangor. It says, "Haunibal don't firt with the girls." The Maine states man was for once at a loss for a reply.